



J. M. FERRES, EDITOR.

Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

J. D. GILMAN, PRINTER.

VOL. I.

FREELIGHSBURG, L. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1835.

NO. 37.

TERMS.

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JOURNAL OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, 7th December, 1835.

Mr. Larue and Mr. Bouthillier were added to the committee on roads, &c.

Mr. Kimber presented a petition of Abenakis Indians and others, complaining of being excluded from their hunting grounds, by persons in the employ of the Hudson's Bay company and others in charge of the King's Posts; referred to committee on Lands, &c.

On motion of Mr. Kimber, an address was voted to his Excellency, for a copy of the correspondence between the late Governor-in-Chief and the colonial minister, relative to the removal of the present lease of the Forges of St. Maurice, in favor of the Hon. Matthew Bell.

On motion of Mr. Kimber, his Excellency's message of the 13th ult., with the documents accompanying the same, relative to the new lease of the Forges of St. Maurice, was referred to the committee on the Jesuits' Estates.

Mr. Bedard presented the first report of the standing committee of Grievances, committed for Friday next.

[The committee report in favour of relief being extended to the inhabitants of the *Chemins des Caps*, who complained of not having received any money under the acts passed in 1834 for the relief of the poor.]

Mr. Bedard reported on the petition of Pierre Duplain, and on the bill to acquire Grosse-Isle; committed for Friday next.

Mr. Huot reported on Pierre Gingras bridge bill, and on the petition of John Bonner; committed for Friday next.

Mr. Scott introduced a bill for the more speedy relief of insolvent debtors, in certain cases, and for a limited time; second reading Wednesday next.

Mr. Vanfelson reported on the Kennebec Rail-road bill; committed for Saturday next.

The bill for the relief of divers Societies of protestant christians therein mentioned, was passed.

The bill to amend and extend the provisions of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Rail Road act; the bill to make further provisions for maintaining the county Court House and Gaols, and the charitable Institutions bill, were ordered to be engrossed.

Amendments were made in committee to the Parish and Township Offices bill; to be reported Wednesday next.

The other orders of the day were postponed till Wednesday next.

the report in question had been prepared with much ability, and though he approved of it in the main, he could not subscribe to all the doctrines set forth in it, nor consistently move its adoption. So much, therefore, for the charge brought against him by the last speaker. As much time had been occupied in communicating to them the proceedings of the association, he should not feel himself justified in taking up more of their time than was necessary to make a few general observations. He had had the honor of addressing them on that spot on a former occasion, he alluded to the great Tattersall's meeting held here on the 5th April, 1834; a meeting which he, in common with others, was instrumental in convening. He told them upon that occasion, that it was not an amelioration of the Council the Patriots were seeking for, not a redress of grievances, but a revolution; a desire to upset the government, and usurp all its power into their own unhallowed hands. The rendering the Council elective would be followed by rendering the office of governor also elective, which would at once dissolve the bond of connexion between this colony and the mother country. Anarchy and confusion would be introduced among us, and they would govern with despotic tyranny. When he told them that such were the designs of our Canadian Patriots, he little dreamt that they should ever have attained their object; but, unfortunately already is our House of Assembly armed with all the powers of government, and you are here assembled to devise means to protect yourselves from tyranny and oppression. It is true the organization of the Council has not been altered; but the concurrence of that body to the appropriation of monies has been dispensed with—the House of Assembly have become masters of the province, and been permitted to assume not only the sole legislative but also executive powers. This is to be ascribed to a want of knowledge on the other side of the Atlantic, of the true state of the parties within the colony; notwithstanding all that has been said, all that has been written and published on the subject, the idea seems to prevail there, that our political disputes are confined between the executive government and the House of Assembly representing the people, comprising those speaking the English language; and amounting to between 150,000 and 200,000; and that the clamour against the predominance of the assembly is raised by a small Orange Tory faction. Whereas, in truth and fact, the British and Irish are not represented in the assembly, and the differences by which the community have been disturbed, have arisen from the struggle on the part of the French leaders to establish a national ascendancy. An ascendancy which they are about finally establishing, for the protection afforded to the English minority against the tyranny of the French majority appears to be withdrawn. In the spring of 1833, some persons who took an interest in public matters as well as himself, were of an opinion that an agent or agents should be the bearer of the Tattersall petition; and who might inform the government of the state of the province. Unfortunately however, many persons of high standing and experience in the province differed in opinion with them, and no agent was sent at that period. In the mean time, the assembly, with the view of enlisting the sympathies of political leaders in the British Parliament, represented the province as being ground down with oppression and misgoverned as Ireland had been; and the whole population speaking the English language, were characterised as a small faction of bigoted Orangemen and violent Tories. There is too much reason to believe that these misrepresentations had the desired effect; and the agents sent to Britain arrived too late, as his Majesty's government had adopted another course with the view of obtaining the necessary information. What audacious effrontery in any man, or body of men, to characterise the opponents of French domination, as being a band of Orangemen;—Orangism is not known in Canada. There is not on the face of the earth a spot so free from religious rancour or disputes as this province. Here we have no fanatical persecutions—no burning of convents, as in the neighbouring states. In Canada every man may worship his Creator according to his own form, without giving umbrage to his neighbor: and they wish for no republican government, and least of all for any kind of government that could be placed under the guidance and control of the now leader of the House of Assembly, who, in his frenzy, it is stated, declared that his wish was not only to establish a republican government here, but that such should be introduced among the nations of Europe. That gentleman and his mistaken followers must be made to know that the British community here is not composed of materials that will tamely crouch to them, or to any body, however formidable, if viewed by them as oppressors. Attached to the constitution of their father land, scions of their ancestors, whose memories and deeds of old they revere and determined in their purpose they will resist every encroachment that may be made upon their civil or political rights, and at the hazard of their lives and fortunes, claim and battle for the enjoyment of the invaluable rights and privileges of freemen and of British subjects. In these their views

really do not know what our enemies mean by the term? Its meaning is unknown on this continent. I must presume that they mean to reproach Britons and Irishmen with their attachment to their native land—the land of their forefathers, her constitution, laws and institutions. If, then, the love of country is the characteristic of a Tory, the whole population in Lower Canada are Tories; they alone who glory in the victory of Trafalgar and the triumph of Waterloo; they whose hearts glow with pride at those proud and lofty recollections, those sublime associations, which hallow the isles, which gave birth to the liberators of the world. But if patriotic feelings are superadded a desire to preserve that frame of government and those institutions in their purity; if a desire to purge them of all corruption to lop off any excrescences which may have grown upon them with the lapse of time—if a determination to remove and brush away all impediments to public improvements and general happiness, are the attributes of Reformers—they are we Reformers, in spirit, and in the true sense of the term. While we want not, we seek not, any exclusive rights or privileges, we do not wish to see such conferred upon another class of subjects in this province.... all we demand are equal rights, privileges and protection to all classes of subjects in the province, and an impartial administration of the government. In what manner these objects are to be attained, he was not prepared to say; but they were about to nominate another Executive Committee, and no doubt that body would proceed with caution, and, upon mature deliberation, would adopt the most prudent measures to secure them in the enjoyment of all the rights of British subjects, and to perpetuate the connection of the colony with the mother country.

Mr. Boston said, as the resolution intrusted to me now to offer to this meeting, requires of me but little observation, and will be succeeded by others of a highly interesting nature, affording occasion for addressing you at length on the several matters to which they refer, I should trespass upon your time were I to wander from the immediate subject of the resolution, I shall therefore be very brief in my remarks. The general committee in the progress of their proceedings, considered it requisite to appoint a special committee, for the purpose of altering and amending the rules and regulations which were framed at the formation of the association; their report has now been read and submitted for your approval. You must necessarily be led to conclude from the labor bestowed on the subject of these rules, that a determination exists with the members, that this constitutional association shall be upheld and maintained until it has achieved the objects for which it had its formation. The association has felt its importance in the present political state of the country; it views itself as perhaps the only fortress around which with perfect safety, true and faithful subjects can now rally. Its members are determined in their purpose to maintain the constitution happily bestowed upon this highly favored colony; they look and wish for nothing exclusive for themselves; they claim equal rights with all others; they seek to obtain the real and effectual enjoyment of their elective franchise in a way that the British community may be fairly represented in the House of Assembly, from which they find themselves wholly and systematically excluded by means of illiberal and illegal measures, which have been pursued by a faction of misguided men now in possession of that House, whose principles and dispositions they view as being hostile to the government and inimical to the feelings and interests of the British, Irish, and other faithful subjects of the land. This association is composed of a body of men who will not submit to a surrender of their rights, they wish for no republican government, and least of all for any kind of government that could be placed under the guidance and control of the now leader of the House of Assembly, who, in his frenzy, it is stated, declared that his wish was not only to establish a republican government here, but that such should be introduced among the nations of Europe. That gentleman and his mistaken followers must be made to know that the British community here is not composed of materials that will tamely crouch to them, or to any body, however formidable, if viewed by them as oppressors. Attached to the constitution of their father land, scions of their ancestors, whose memories and deeds of old they revere and determined in their purpose they will resist every encroachment that may be made upon their civil or political rights, and at the hazard of their lives and fortunes, claim and battle for the enjoyment of the invaluable rights and privileges of freemen and of British subjects. In these their views

they tender the hand of brotherly regard to their Canadian fellow-subjects, desirous of assuring those that in supporting such measures they are equally engaged in securing to them their rights and privileges; the association having truly but one desire, that of promoting the general good of all and the prosperity of the country. These rules and regulations now submitted to you, I am sure will be received, approved and adopted by you.

Mr. Corse said—In coming forward to second the resolution that has already been read to you, I must say, that it is a most fortunate circumstance for me, that the lucid exposition of the subject matter of the resolution which has commanded your attention, and which was so well deserving of it, renders it entirely unnecessary, and worse than useless, on my part, particularly on such a day as this, to occupy your attention for a single moment. I had intended to have offered you a few observations upon the present momentous and alarming crisis in our political affairs, that now so agitates every bosom that has a heart to feel, or an intellect to appreciate, the rights of a British subject (there being a general cry of go on, let us have it.) Gentlemen, I must desist, there being so much business of importance yet to do, and so many speakers yet to follow me, who are in every respect, so much more capable of doing justice to this all-engrossing subject than I am, that I shall satisfy myself asking you one simple though most important question, are you prepared for slaves? Thank God, that these rude winds that whistle so around us, and the hyperborean atmosphere that sunk the thermometer so many lines below the frigid zero have not frozen up, or even chilled your ardour. Let us, then, Gentlemen, one and all, here take our stand upon the imprescriptible, inalienable and imperishable rights of British freemen, the rock of liberty.

And though contention rise among the clouds, Mix earth with heaven and roll destruction onwards,

There let us fix and breast us to the shock;

And nobly triumph in a glorious cause, Or perish in our attempt.

Is there a single individual amongst us who would stop to choose between an unrestrained and ignominious domination of a French faction, or a glorious death in the defence of his inherent birth-rights? If there is such a being, I say, for one, let the dastard be scouted from society, as an unworthy member of it. When I look around among you and observe the fervour that animates you all, I feel ashamed even of the recreant thought. I dare be sworn that, should the day, unfortunately arrive, when your strength of nerve would be required in the defence of your beloved country, your own united rights, your arms will be ready then as your voices now are. Gentlemen, I am more than satisfied, and I humbly thank you.

Mr. Shrimpton said—I have to make an apology for thus attempting to stand forth before a company like the present, to open my mouth in the cause of freedom, or to speak at all in public on the destinies of a rising empire. My humble station, I know ought to be a strong reason with me why I should keep at a respectful distance, and listen in silence to the statements of my superiors. Yet, though occupying a humble situation, I may say, in the language of an ancient writer, 'I am a man, & whatever interests man interests me.' Thus I consider myself a member, though an humble one, of the great human family. But, considering those social ties which bind man to man and men to place, I only yield to these common laws of our common nature, if I feel a predilection for the land of my birth and an affection for my own countrymen. But while I openly and boldly declare that I am an Englishman, I do not give utterance to the sentiment to call up all unpleasant feelings in the breasts of others; but would say to any or every consistent member of this infant community, if thy heart is with me, let thy heart be with thy superiors. Yet, though occupying a humble situation, I may say, in the language of an ancient writer, 'I am a man, & whatever interests man interests me.' Thus I consider myself a member, though an humble one, of the great human family. But, considering those social ties which bind man to man and men to place, I only yield to these common laws of our common nature, if I feel a predilection for the land of my birth and an affection for my own countrymen. 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ately belong—the mechanics of Montreal, and, through them, those of the whole province of Lower Canada; and I trust that the topics to which I shall refer, the plans which I shall endeavour to lay down, and the principles which I shall wish to elucidate, will not be found to contain any thing repugnant to the well-being of society—not to array master against man, or man against master, but for the universal good of all. It may be laid down as a truism that union is strength; and we find, any great commercial object is to be attained the aid of numbers is called in—when any great local or national improvement is to be effected, the entire community is invited to unite their wealth and their intelligence in order to its accomplishment. And for what is your St. George's Society, your St. Andrew's, your St. Patrick's, your German Societies? They are contemplated to attain those objects which individual beneficence could never accomplish. And shall we be awake to the principle—shall we be alive to all the important advantages to be gained by union—shall we have a sufficiency of material at our command and shall we have plenty of intelligence and master-mind to unite and arrange this material—and yet, after all, I ask you as men—as order-loving men—I ask you as sons of Britain—I ask you as fathers, and as the fathers of a posterity who are destined to people the fertile plains of Canada—I ask you, one and all, shall we be aware of all this, and yet lay our necks patiently under the feet of our oppressors, and resign our hands and our feet to the galling chains of slavery, and to a mean and degrading vasallage?—shall we, who can refer with triumph to an illustrious line of fierce warriors, of senators, and of merchants, with more than princely incomes, who, by their commercial enterprise and probity, have gained the confidence of a world—shall we resign every thing that is near and dear to us to a few, who have not a single page of history, or one solitary monument, which records their individual greatness, or hands down to future ages their country's glory?—few, who may feel a kind of self-complacency, and imagine themselves something...in short, shall we become the slaves of slaves? Forbid it, that blood that flows in our veins.

In support of the fourth resolution, Mr. Thorne spoke as follows:

If I may presume to borrow the language of a Right Honorable Governor-in-Chief, it is 'in no ordinary circumstances' that I have mustered courage enough to appear before so large, so respectable, so influential an assemblage. I have never before addressed a meeting larger than a parochial vestry in England; and all, but those, who know me intimately, may suspect me of insincerity, when I state, that I now present myself with a very painful degree of diffidence and reluctance. But in the present crisis, gentlemen, men must submit to the sacrifice of personal interests. Every man, that can speak, ought to speak; every man, that can write, ought to write; every man, that can act, (and which of you cannot?) ought to act. Writing I have attempted; speaking I am about to attempt; and, when the time comes, I will not be backward in action. In the meantime, gentlemen, I earnestly beg, that you will indulgently overlook my imperfections and kindly accept the will for the deed. It is, indeed, 'in no ordinary circumstances' that we are now placed. We have, as Mr. Corse has well observed, only the choice of two awful evils, slavery and resistance. Will you be slaves, gentlemen? Whether will you imitate your forefathers, who fought and bled in the cause of freedom, or the 'cheerful' slave of 'precise instructions' however unconstitutional, however iniquitous, however oppressive? Say gentlemen, will you imitate your forefathers or Lord Gosford? (Here burst forth a simultaneous shout of 'our forefathers'.) Then, gentlemen, if you will not endure slavery, you must have recourse to resistance; and happy it is for us, that the illegal and violent conduct of our enemies, whether legislative or official, placed them beyond the pale of the constitution, and enabled us to offer a peaceable and constitutional resistance. In regard to the Governor, gentlemen, has he not dismissed the executive council and presumed to rule on his own responsibility, without any adequate knowledge of the colony and, I am much afraid, without the disposition and capacity for speedily acquiring it. If he has an executive council, of whom is it composed? It is composed of a few officious meddlers with what does not concern them, who are besides, just as ignorant of the country as Lord Gosford himself. Lord Gosford, gentlemen, has what the Americans style a Kitchen Cabinet. In regard to the permanent inhabitants of this colony, he consults every traitor and, if I may be allowed a bitter play on words, he insults every honest man. But, gentlemen, Lord Gosford has not only committed the theoretical crime of dispensing with the executive council. He has committed a gross practical violation of the constitution by putting his hand into the public chest, and has done more than that, which roused John Hampden's resistance—legal resistance in the first place, you will observe—against Charles the First. On this subject gentlemen, I cannot do better than read to you a letter under the appropriate signature of John Hampden, from a paper, which, as a whole, is the best in the province....Yes, gentlemen, I repeat it, that the Quebec Gazette, as a whole, is the best journal in Canada; and I would advise you all to subscribe to it. I shall now read the letter.

To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette.

Sir,—At the last Constitutional Meet-

ing, it was justly observed by a gentleman present, that the meetings generally ended after a great deal of talking, just as they commenced, without coming to any conclusion. I think it a general expressed feeling amongst that portion of his Majesty's subjects in this Province, who are put out of the pale of the constitution as it stands, that a resistance at once should commence against legislative oppression and determined struggle should begin for a restoration of our political and civil rights, of which we the most wealthy and intelligent of the Canadian people are deprived. This feeling as I have observed, is pretty general, and I believe the way only requires to be pointed out for them to be 'up and be doing.' It is expected that the executive committee will shortly produce some measure tending that way; but as I, amongst many others anticipate a series of amendments and resolutions, I beg leave, in the mean time, through your constitutional journal to throw out an opinion which I think if followed up with spirit, would very soon bring things to an equilibrium: I would say that portion of the people who have no voice in the councils of the province, that they ought to resist contributing to the revenue of the province, until they had a voice in the distribution of monies taken out of their pockets. No representation—no taxation! The revenue of the country is contributed chiefly by us, and it is idle to call them the King's taxes, or duties; the King has no more to say to them, than any individual of the province unrepresented in it, they are the Assembly's taxes, taken from the pockets of us, whose prosperity they would madly wish to destroy, and used for that purpose. My voice therefore is decidedly for war. No representation—no taxation!

JOHN HAMPDEN.

Now, gentlemen, I must address you on the unconstitutional character of the Assembly. The very Ward in which I stand, the West Ward of the City of Montreal—you have only to look round the corner of this building to see the scene of the iniquity—is not only not represented but actually misrepresented through the violation of the express provisions of a statute, which its very violators had themselves framed. A far more doubtful violation of the same statute in reference to the same election has been recently pronounced to be illegal, even by a judge of French origin; and if, gentlemen, the conduct of the Returning Officer in closing the poll could be submitted to any legal tribunal, it would meet a similar fate. But, as no such tribunal exists, the only remedy, gentlemen, is in ourselves. But in this question, gentlemen, not only the West Ward of Montreal but the whole province is deeply interested. The Assembly by electing as Speaker a man, who is not legally a member, has vitiates itself as a public body and disqualifies itself for legislative action. It is the Speaker that constitutes the Assembly a body. Without a Speaker it is but a mob; and even with a Speaker, it is not much better.—While Mr. Papineau was nominally member for the County and the West Ward, this argument against the legality of any proceedings of the Assembly could not have been urged with equal force; but that gentleman's selection of the West Ward and relinquishment of the County clearly vitiates the existence of the Assembly, as a legal body. Let us, therefore, peaceably and constitutionally resist all the acts of an illegally constituted Assembly, so far as they personally affect ourselves, whether in regard to public duties or assessments or wharfage; and I shall on the spot convince you that I mean to practice what I recommend. In the beginning of last week I received a letter from the Assembly, demanding information from me, as proprietor of the Settler in regard to the Post-Office. The economical gentlemen had forgotten to pay the postage. I, of course refused the letter; and it has this morning been returned to me postpaid. This gentleman, is my answer. (Here the speaker tore up the document and scattered its fragments amid the loud cheers of the multitude.)

To conclude, gentlemen, I would draw your attention to the fact, that our brethren of Quebec also meet to-day; and I trust that the 7th of December, so far as our independence of the French faction and the Frenchified local government is concerned, will be our Fourth of July. I am sure, at least, that Tattersall's will be honored in succeeding ages as the cradle of English liberty, and that our worthy host, Mr. Jones, will be immortalized as the nurse, the dry nurse I mean, of constitutional freedom.

Mr. Brown said, with your permission, allow me to say a few words on the subject now before us. My observations will be given upon our rights, laws and justice, which declares that those entrusted with power over the state, whether it be a King or a Governor, are only the servants of the people, and are accountable to them through their representatives; and whenever the ends of government are prevented by the treachery of one or combination of both, the people have a just right to reform the old one. Kings promise, by their coronation oath, to protect the life and property of their subjects constitutionally, and in return the subject promises on his part to obey the laws, thus forming the bond of allegiance; whenever that is prevented by the government, and protection withdrawn from the people, all compact between the parties are dissolved. His Majesty's Ministers have sent to us a commission composed of four persons, with one Gosford at their head, to enquire into and redress our grievances; what have they done?

they have added to our list of grievances with insults—mocking the established laws of the land—and have consented and allowed Louis Joseph Papineau and company to open the public chest, and take from thence one fourth of the revenue of the province, of the current year, and distribute the money amongst themselves and hirelings. Wise two-headed Government has told the French Assembly men to pass a law to preserve their language, and at the same time intimated that we, his Majesty's subjects of British descent, are permitted to speak any language we please. How very polite he was, gentlemen, when delivering us English subjects over to the rule of a faction. This said peer obliged Britons to take these steps. Let us be united and we have nothing to fear in the event of a collision. Gentlemen, there is only one course to be pursued—let us unite, and be united and prepare for the worst. Such artificial means as God has put in our power for the defence of our property, civil rights and constitution, the bulwark of liberty, such as was engraven in the hearts of the heroes of old and handed down to us in their blood...Gentlemen, let us, without loss of time, show the people of Great Britain, that we his Majesty's subjects of British origin will never submit to the yoke of a French faction? I trust not; but when the day of trial arrives, which God grant is still far off, I hope there will be found amongst us the firmest spirit of resistance, superior to the united efforts of a faction and ambition.

Mr. Auldjo, on moving the 5th resolution, stated, that in much that he meant to say on the subject of the resolution that he had to propose, he had already been anticipated by several of the previous speakers, although it was singular enough that the topic formed no part of what they were directly called upon to say on other resolutions, and it therefore showed how all absorbing was the subject. He alluded to the singular and unprecedented termination of the West Ward election, about a twelvemonth since, and he hoped that the present meeting would indulge him in making his remarks upon it with the same freedom that they had so frequently allowed to him in the progress of it. If the return that was made upon that occasion, had been in favor of his most intimate personal friend, or his closest political adherent—so shameful and illegal was it, that he would consider it his duty to have held it up to public execration. What then must be the feelings of the electors of the ward to have fastened upon them two individuals so inimical to their interests as the two individuals usurping the quality of their representatives in the House of Assembly? One of them concocting nostrums in the city of Montreal, the other concocting treason in that same House of Assembly, and both of them obnoxious to the majority of the electors of the West Ward of Montreal, if the result had been fairly and legally ascertained. My design, however, at present, is to hold up to your view, the political character of the most prominent of these two individuals, and the avowed enmity that he entertains towards every man of British or Irish birth or origin, and there can be no mistake in fixing upon Louis Joseph Papineau as that man. In his famous address to the West Ward electors, he begins by designating some of our fellow countrymen in England as sharpers, others as dishonestable fanatics, and, in sweeping terms, accuses the public functionaries here or in London, of having forged 6,700 signatures to an address to Parliament from the English inhabitants of this province. Other flowers of his rhetoric might be culled from the same document, evincing the deep hatred the man entertains of every Briton and of every thing British. And it is only the other day that this individual stigmatizes you my fellow countrymen, in the following manner:—'No chance could bring together a dozen knaves of the native population of the province, whilst either particular device or chance has often united a dozen of the other.' All these put together sufficiently evince the malignity of the man's disposition towards the inhabitants of the British Isles. Is there any possible act of the man's future life that could expiate the injuries that he has inflicted and meditated towards us. I could say much more on the same subject did time allow me.

From the Montreal Herald.
TO CONSTITUTIONALISTS.

'Although the King should continue to press his present system of government, the period is not far distant at which you will have the means of redress in your own power. It may be nearer, perhaps, than any of us suspect, and I would warn you to be prepared for it.'—Janus.

The Contingencies.—I was proud to see such a numerous meeting of respectable and determined constitutionalists as that of Monday. The late hour at which the meeting was convened and the shortness of the days at this season of the year, prevented many persons from entering fully into the consideration of our numerous grievances. With a view to make up in some measure for the deficiency, I propose, in a series of letters, to examine in detail the merits of each, and with this intention I would earnestly draw your attention while, in the present letter, I treat of the contingencies—whence the fund which provides for their discharge arise, and how this fund is and should be applied.

The contingencies may be defined as the unavoidable expense incurred by a legislative body, in carrying on the public service. The fund in this province which provides for the contingencies, arises principally from the provincial duties on imports and exports, collected at the different ports and custom houses. The amount of this fund may be conceived from the fact

that every pound of tea consumed in or imported into this province, pays a duty of sixpence, every gallon of wine ninepence, and every hundred weight of sugar four shillings and eightpence! This tax presses heavily on the great body of the people, who frequently suppose that the high price of articles is owing to the aggrandizing selfishness of monopolizing merchants, whereas it is entirely owing to this demand made to defray the expenses of an assemblage of pseudo legislators and conceited ignoramus. Should not the people then, insist upon having a voice in the distribution of these funds? Taxation without representation is tyranny. Is the West Ward of this city represented? Have not the electors of that ward, the wealthiest and most enterprising in the country, been illegally prevented from a participation in the legislative concerns of the province? Are they not consequently the objects of Mr. Speaker Papineau's and the French faction's tyranny? A much lighter tax on our American neighbours inflamed that spirit of independence which was only extinguished by their shaking off the odious yoke, and obtaining those privileges which they now enjoy. Shall we then Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen, crouch beneath the yoke of a French faction? I trust not; but when the day of trial arrives, which God grant is still far off, I hope there will be found amongst us the firmest spirit of resistance, superior to the united efforts of a faction and ambition.

In one central place, Three-Rivers for instance, the several delegates might meet. The proceedings of the present parliament, the plans of the ministry and the views of the administration, important topics of momentous interest would then be ably canvassed. The real defects of our constitution would be inquired into and exposed, and the appropriate remedy discussed. At the same time that the Government would have the advantage of the temperate, yet zealous, active and enlightened researches of the body of delegates. We, their constituents, would profit by their wisdom, our attention would be directed to the point which it most behoves us to protect, and to the means by which the attacks upon our rights may be most successfully repelled. Under such auspices the good cause must surely triumph. At least, such is the ardent hope and desire of T. C. A.

From the Toronto Courier.

We have lately devoted much of our journal to the politics and proceedings of Lower Canada; for we are of opinion that the daring strides towards revolution, of an anti-British-Republic-loving faction in that province, are more momentous to Upper Canadians, and should by them be more narrowly scanned than any local subject of which we are at present cognizant. For so infatuated—so restless—so ambitious does the Papineau band appear, that nothing, we believe, short of the unanimous sympathy and support (physical should it be required) of the people of this province, for those of British and Irish origin in the lower one, will arrest their unholy and disloyal career. General would have been a better term to use than unanimous; for we know that even among ourselves there are a few designing knaves and political hypocrites, who would at any time sell their country for a mess of pottage, and whose most ardent aspirations are to see, both in the Lower Province and here, the beautiful fabric of the British Constitution razed to the ground: men who would form a fraternity with negroes as they have with the French anarchists, did they find them active instruments in the cause of revolution. But thanks to the true British blood that so warmly circulates in the veins of the great body of the inhabitants of this province; such are indeed few and far between, so that our brethren in the sister province, must not on the score of numerical inferiority cower to the domineering insolence of their enemies, who, were they in the ascendancy, would rule them with a rod of iron; let them meet those who would rob them of their religion, their country, and their laws, with that bold front and invincible spirit, which has ever characterized their ancestors, whose deeds cast a halo round Englishmen and the descendants of Englishmen in every quarter of the globe,—let them act as become freemen, and our life for it, the Upper Canadians will not desert them in the day of trial. In the mean time let the constitutional presses of both provinces speak out; let them divest themselves of all mawkish sensibilities, for the time of temporising is gone by, and let them in one voice protest against any infringement of that constitution which they so justly revere; whether it proceeds from the factotum of a Radical Whig Ministry, or from the more polluted source of a French English-hating demagogue.

ANTI-GALLIC LETTERS. [SECOND SERIES.]

To the English Inhabitants of British America.

No. I.

Montreal, 15th Dec., 1835.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN.—Recent events have broken the noble chain of fair and fertile provinces, which once bore the proud name of British America, by the destruction of its most important link. Lower Canada is virtually a French republic; its English inhabitants are literally political slaves; the Lower Provinces have lost almost all their relative value; and Upper Canada is shut out from the ocean.

Your interest, therefore, is identified with those of the English inhabitants of French America; but even had they no claim but that of a common origin, they would unquestionably rely on your sympathy and your aid.

I confidently address my fellow-countrymen of all parties and all creeds, for the present struggle in Lower Canada involves not politics but nationality, not opinion but origin, not principle but blood. But, though my appeal shall be chiefly based on the ground of origin—a ground, which the

recklessness of the French faction has compelled your compatriots in Lower Canada to occupy... yet I shall take occasion to show that the constitutionalists of this province, even on political grounds, are entitled to your unanimous sympathies, as being the true conservators of principles and the real reformers of abuses.

I am proud to acknowledge, that, in Upper Canada, a very general determination prevails to prevent by force the actual establishment of a French republic on the banks of the St. Lawrence; but to my fellow-countrymen of that province I would solemnly say, that such an event is less to be deprecated, than the actually existing state of the political affairs of Lower Canada. Were a French republic established as well in name as in reality, you would have merely the French demagogues between you and your rights; and the experience of seven centuries has convinced the world, that such an obstacle would fly before English valour as chaff flies before the wind. So long, however, as the French demagogues are supported by the national government even in their anti-national views, you have clearly more to fear than the physical force of La Grande Nation Canadienne; and the vindication of your own rights, of the liberties of your fellow countrymen in Lower Canada, of the supremacy of our father-land, requires at once firm determination and vigilant caution. But the unnatural combination of British government and a French faction against British liberty in North America cannot last forever. The British people will not long permit the cabinet to occupy its present false position, for no position can be more false, than that of Britain nurturing a French state at a vast expense of treasure and blood, of a commercial nation fostering an anti-commercial faction, of a monarchial government truckling to a despotic handful of avowed republicans. It is incumbent on you, my fellow-countrymen, as you value the cause of truth and justice and freedom, as you respect your own rights and the rights of your children, as you cherish the immortal memory of your patriotic forefathers, to point out to the British people, that the present cabinet's Canadian policy is injurious to the best interests of the empire and may prove fatal to the connexion between the mother-country and the Canadas. Proclaim in energetic language, that the fruits of Wolfe's victory shall not be thrown away, that French demagogues shall not bearded the British people, that an anti-commercial faction shall not continue to command one of the greatest highways of commerce.

Your brethren of this province have shewn that they are not unworthy of their origin. They do not call on you, as the waggoner in the fable called on Hercules, with drooping hearts and folded arms. Miserable minority as they have been styled, they present a firm and fearless front to the vaunted majority of the French Canadian people. The victory, my fellow-countrymen, is half won, where one party, though a minority, is prudently confident of its strength, and the other, though a majority, is tremblingly alive to its weakness. But an unanimous declaration of five hundred thousand of our fellow-countrymen, that they will not endure the continued predominance of a French faction in Lower Canada, will speedily prostrate the French demagogues without the necessity of an appeal to arms.

Let me implore you, my fellow-countrymen, to view the struggle as purely and exclusively national, and to sink all comparatively petty differences of opinion in the one enabling passion of patriotism.

Let me recommend for your imitation the exquisitely patriotic feeling of a man, who seldom offered an example worthy of a free-man's imitation. The dethroned bigot James the Second, having heard that the French fleet, while actually fighting his battles, had been defeated by his old subjects, exclaimed 'Ah, my brave English.' If the fallen monarch could bury all sense of the injuries of those, who had dethroned him, and all sense of the service of those, who were sustaining his hopeless cause with fleets and armies, in the proud love of country, how easy, how natural, how proper for us, my fellow-countrymen, to bury our petty dissensions in the same lofty feeling.

I have the honor to be,

Friends and countrymen,

Your most faithful & devoted servt,

CAMILLUS.

Constitutional Meeting.—We are enabled this day to give an outline of most of the speeches delivered at the Constitutional Meeting, of Monday last. These we have extracted from the *Herald* and *Courier*.

To the determined nature of those addresses, we would particularly direct the attention of our readers at a distance, as indicative of the strong and excited state of public feeling in this city, and of the opinion entertained by a highly influential, wealthy and numerous portion of our community, in relation to the present prospect of our political affairs.

We can assure our friends at a distance, that the members of the Constitutional Association are fully resolved to resist the incroachments of their enemies; that they are prepared to resist the collection of any taxes laid upon the people of the colony, who are denied a share of the representation, and whose views and opinions are daily and studiously insulted; and that, however unpleasant may be the task they are determined to refuse obedience to every law which is passed by the assembly, within whose walls their voice cannot be heard.

Taxation can only be constitutionally admitted, when it is the result of a perfect

representation; here we are deprived of this valuable portion of our rights, and it becomes our duty, as BRITONS, to obtain by force what has been refused to our petitions. The Americans, prior to their revolution, for grievances of a lighter character than those of which we now complain addressed themselves patiently and calmly to the Imperial Parliament, and when it turned a deaf ear to their complaints, they appealed to arms and the result to them was success. They acted in the spirit of their fathers, and the constitutionalists of Lower Canada are animated by feelings equally powerful and honourable—they are fully resolved, let the consequences be what they may, to uphold and preserve the inheritance bequeathed to them by their ancestors.—*Montreal Gaz.*

We are every day receiving renewed assurances that the Upper Canadians, almost to a man, will assist us in the struggle for liberty, not only with the pen and voice, but if need be, with the sword. The following extract from the Cornwall Observer will show my lord Gosford that we are not to be trifled with, and that we do not threaten without countering our host. A letter from a highly influential individual in the Upper province, says, 'We are all alive to your political situation, are to have a meeting on the first Monday in January. We shall respond to every word and action of yours. If you assemble in congress and require delegates, we shall join you.'

We this day publish the Resolutions which ought properly to have accompanied the communication of 'A Canadian and a British Subject' in our last, and which are submitted for consideration at the several Township Meetings to be held in January, throughout the Province. The Resolutions convey in plain language what we take to be the sentiments of the loyal inhabitants of this Province, and we feel fully persuaded that in this District, settled as it has been, by men who were driven from their homes by rebellion and by many of the hardy sons of the Mother Country, they will receive a cordial support. We earnestly call upon all our contemporaries to bestir themselves in obtaining as general an expression of opinion as possible, by publishing the communication in our last, together with these Resolutions and the form of address, for the consideration of the people at their next Township Meetings, as we fully concur with our correspondent in thinking that so good an opportunity will not soon again occur—and we would also suggest to the Constitutional journals of Lower Canada, which have extensive circulation in this Province, to advance their own cause, as well as ours, by following a similar course. We see that it is proposed to hold a Convention to take into consideration the present state of affairs in Lower Canada, and that delegates are to be invited from the adjoining British Colonies. Should such be the case, we earnestly hope that every County in the Province will send a Representative, and thereby shew that they are 'wide awake.'

Resolved. That however anxious we may be to reform any existing abuses in the Administration of Government or of the laws, we have no desire to see any change in the constitution of this Province, which secures to all who live under it the full enjoyment of rational freedom, and that as Loyal and devoted subjects of our Sovereign, we will maintain if necessary with our lives the connection heretofore so happily subsisting with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Resolved. That we must regard as traitors all persons who, regardless of the allegiance which they owe to their lawful Sovereign, may attempt to subvert his Government in the Province of Upper or Lower Canada, and that we will, to the utmost extent of our power, aid our fellow subjects of British birth in resisting any attempt on the part of the French Canadian Inhabitants of Lower Canada to establish an Independent Government or to overturn the Constitution.

Resolved. That an address be presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor founded on the foregoing Resolutions, and request him to cause this expression of our sentiments to be laid before his Majesty.

Form of Address.

To his Excellency, Sir John Colborne, K. C. B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in the Province of Upper Canada.

May it please your Excellency,

We the inhabitants of the town in the District at the time when serious apprehensions are entertained that it is in contemplation in our sister Province of Lower Canada, to attempt to sever the connection so long happily subsisting with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to establish therein an independent Government, feel ourselves called upon to state explicitly to your Excellency, that as loyal and devoted subjects of our Sovereign, we shall maintain that connection if necessary at the hazard of our lives, and that however anxious we may be to see any existing abuses reformed in the administration either of the Government or the laws, we have no desire to see any essential change in the constitution of this Province, which secures to all who live under it the full enjoyment of rational liberty. We cannot but regard as traitors all persons who regardless of their allegiance to their lawful Sovereign, may attempt to subvert his Government in the provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, and with these opinions we feel ourselves bound to the utmost extent of our power to aid our fellow subjects of British birth in resisting any attempt on the part of the French Canadian inhabitants of Lower Canada to establish an independent Government or to overturn the Constitution.

We respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to convey this expression of our sentiments to our revered Sovereign in such manner as to your Excellency may appear most proper.

The *Toronto Courier*, in speaking of Sir George Gipps, says: 'We have been credibly informed, that Sir George Gipps,

during the outward voyage, expressed himself in so unconstitutional and disloyal a manner that he was taken to task by one of the officers of the Pique. The opinions of this obscure martinet, who has been lifted into an ephemeral notoriety by the colonial Minister, would not be of so much consequence, were he not notoriously, tho' not in rank, yet the most officious and active of the commissioners. He hovers about and watches over the Governor-General, like those inspecting deputies attached to the commanders of the French armies during the ascendancy of the Revolutionists, so that, should his Excellency manifest any stirrings of a British spirit within him, or dare to act in a resolute and Dalmatian-like manner, he will probably be arrested by a pull of the check-string in the hands of his inferior, but controlling adjunct.

MISSISKOWI STANDARD.

FREELIGHSBURG, DEC. 22, 1835.

The speech of Lord Gosford, at the commencement of the session, formally dissolved the ties, by which the people were bound to the colonial government. The Assembly were by it declared masters of the province, in as far as related to the property of its inhabitants; and the Executive itself has formally laid down its authority, at the feet of the anarchists. Encroachment after encroachment had been made on the liberties of the subject, but the last grand keystone of British independence, has now been torn from the arch. The consent of the three branches is no longer considered necessary for the appropriation of monies, and the simple resolutions of one branch are declared, by the splendid slave Lord Gosford, to have the force of acts of Parliament. What were but the recollections of former times, have become the instances of the present. The colony, in as far as government is concerned, is in a state of anarchy. Our lives are no longer protected by our rulers, and our property is held at the will of the Frenchmen in the Assembly.

Scarcely was the ink of the writing dry, by which Lord Gosford consigned his countrymen to the fury or the mercy of an abandoned faction, than Mr. Papineau, knowing well that the colonial government no longer as such existed, stood up in his place and promulgated his intention of setting up a new one—of which the elements were to be French, and the form, a republic. To the keeping of that infamous man have been delivered up the keys of the public chest. Mark the influence of gold on minds of a worthless cast, he has declared that he now regards an oath, sworn before his Maker, as mere wind—robbery is with him honest gain, and perjury his best morality. Should we envy Lord Gosford the distinguished honor of having such a man for a boon companion?

But while we view with mingled sadness and disgust the present truckling of the Executive to an unprincipled faction, we cannot think that the Executive imagines that the 'English inhabitants of this province' will submit to be robbed, either by his Excellency or that faction.

The English inhabitants of this province have been put without the pale of protection or justice, from the present government, it becomes therefore the duty of all good men to unite, in order to assure the safety of their property and their lives. The members of the Constitutional Associations, throughout the country parts, ought to second the example of their brethren in the cities, by forming themselves into different bodies, place themselves under prudent, but resolute leaders, and be prepared with arms in their hands to repel force by force. If these steps be not taken here soon, the struggle may commence and see us unprepared. Montreal is ready, and Upper Canada, to a man, is preparing. AGITATION and ORGANIZATION are our best weapons at present; God forbid that the faction of the Assembly should compel us to use others. Our Sovereign has declared 'that the Canadas must not be lost nor given away'; we may therefore, with certainty, depend on the co-operation of all his Majesty's loyal subjects in the province of whatever profession, and more especially on all who are independent of the Executive. Lord Gosford is a civilian, he possesses no military authority.

Let us follow out the paternal intentions of his Majesty, of preserving the colony to the empire, and for that purpose, let us be ready to put down the perfidious traitor Papineau's attempts, to establish his French republic.

The party of which Lord Gosford is a unit, have denied us access to our Sovereign at home, else justice would have

been done to us long ere now. There is no hope, therefore, that we shall obtain justice as long as that party can prevent it; but we possess in the constitutional Associations, a body, to which alone the English inhabitants of this province can look for protection and for safety. A concentration of the opinions and influence of all the associations in one congress, will be looked up to with respect by all lovers of order, and with fear by Lord Gosford and the other promoters of anarchy. The other British provinces are as much interested in this as we are—we all should stand or fall together.

The affairs of this province, however, demand more immediate action; we do not therefore, think that the congress of the associations, ought to be delayed a single day unnecessarily. The system of organization will be incomplete until there be appointed one authorised head. The endeavours of the constitutionalists at present, are nearly futile, because they have no unity. Every one of the associations is doing what it thinks to be right; this is well, but the same efforts, if they proceeded from one common head, would tell with tenfold force. Let the associations remember the motto of the Vindicator.—

United we stand, divided we fall; the sooner a union is effected, the more steadfast and powerful are their efforts. The united Congress will be able to speak with a force unknown to the separate associations individually.

The President's Message, to Congress, has been received. The determination of peace or war with France, depends on the answer given to the *Chargé d'Affaires* sent by the President to that country. The tone of the Message is frank and dignified. The nation will, without doubt, support the President if war shall be determined on.

We are again compelled to omit the Communication from our correspondent N. D., until another week. It will appear in our next number.

LIST OF LETTERS.

LETTERS FOR SR. ARMAND.

Mary Ann Page 2, William Callendar, Seneca Page, Joseph Fortin, John Grey, Eli Hawley Esq. Richard Whitney, jun. Mrs Mills, Wm. Hickok, Richard Mastin, Jedidiah Hibbard, March Bingham, DUNHAM, Ralph Miller, SUTTON. George Sager.

BIRTHS.

At Philipburg, on the 11th ult., Mrs. C. R. Cheeseman, of a Daughter. At the same place, on the 16th ult., Mrs A. B. Merritt, of a Son.

MARRIED,

At Freleighsburg, on the 26th inst., by the Rev. James Reid, Rector of St. Armand East, Mr. James Liddell, to Miss Arethusa Cross.

DIED,

At his residence, in Farmham, on Saturday morning, the 19th instant, after a few hours illness, Mrs. A. W. T. Gale, wife of Whipple Wells, Esq. & Sister of the Hon. Samuel Gale, of Montreal, aged 58 years.

TEACHER WANTED

In District No. 1, of Sutton. Satisfactory references will be required as to qualifications. Apply to Mr. IRA JAMES, Trustee, Sutton, Dec 15th, 1835.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of the late David Toof of St. Armand, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, Executors, for payment, on or before the first day of January next.

REBECCA TOOF, EBENEZER M. TOOF, Executors, St. Armand, Dec. 15, 1835.

TEMPERANCE NOTICE.

THE Quarterly meeting of the Freleighsburg Temperance Society will be held at the Brick School House in this village, on Thursday the 7th day of January next. By order of the President.

S. P. LALANNE, Secretary, Freleighsburg, Dec. 22, 1835.

FOR SALE,

100 ACRES of excellent LAND, in the Township of Sutton, being the north half of lot No. 14, in the first range of lots in said Township, with a good road passing through it. The land is well watered and well timbered, and will be sold cheap for cash. For particulars enquire of the subscriber.

JOHN GIBSON,

Sutton, Dec. 14th, 1835.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will pay seven pence half penny, in money, for good house ashes, Store.

ORLON J. KEMP,

Freleighsburg, Dec. 15, 1835.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber particularly requests all persons indebted to him to make payment previous to the 10th January next.

GRAIN and PINE SAW LOGS will be received in payment.

G. FREELIGH.

Bedford, 5th Dec. 1835.

OATS.

WANTED immediately, 200 Bushels of Oats, to be delivered at Abel Smith's, Philipsburg. Enquire of M. P. BALDWIN,

53-3w.

THE subscriber will pay CASH for PORK, BUTTER, WHEAT and OATS.

H. M. CHANDLER,

Freleighsburg, Dec. 15th 1835.

35-4w.

CASH, and a liberal price, paid for PORK, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, PEAS, BEANS, & FLAX SEED, by

W. W. SMITH,

Mississoula Bay.

36-4w.

LANDS FOR SALE.

NOS. 3 & 6 in seventh range of Sutton, west

& half of No. 3 in seventh range of Potton.

These lands are well situated, commanded by good roads and mills, and in thick settlements, and the first quality. For particulars enquire of the Editor of the Standard.

This is to forbid any one from cutting timber or settling on them, as they will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour.

NOTICE.

This is to forbid any one from trusting Mary Ann Bennett my late wife, who left my bed and board without any cause, about nine months since, and went off with a married man, as I will pay no debts of her contracting since she left me.

JOHN TABER PRENTIS,

34-3w.

Sutton, 27th Nov. 1835.

ST. ALBANS, VT. DEC. 1835

C. H. HUNTINGTON, respectfully informs his friends and the public in the County of Mississoula and vicinity, that he has removed from the village of Freleighsburg to St. Albans, V. T. That he is carrying on the CLOCK MAKING & WATCH REPAIRING business, at the shop opposite the Court House, formerly kept by Messrs. L. Handell & Co., recently by Isaac Randall, where he has a general assortment of goods in his line, consisting of the following articles, viz:

Silver table, tea, dessert, salt, mustard and cream spoons, sugar tongs, silver spectacles, silver thimbles, with and without steel tops, silver pencils, tooth picks, bodkins, &c.

POETRY.

SLANDER.

Oh! subtle foe of all the good and true,
That walks in darkness 'mong the human race;
Here let me show how black; thy baleful hue,
And all thy hellish inclinations trace.

Thou, Slander, the arch-fiend's first, best ally,
Detraction, malice, following in thy train,
Destroying with a smile, a sneer, a lie,
Imploring nature kneels to thee in vain.

The purest, best, most noble, spar'st thou not,
Thy venom thrown relentlessly on all;
No scheme too base to be by thee forgot,
To gain thy greatest joy—a good man's fall.

Trickling for this thy victim:—unaware
Of thy designs he fearlessly moves on,
Or sleeps in fancied safety, free from care,
To wake, alas! and find himself undone.

Oft 'neath the guise of friendship thou art found,
Winning a confidence, but to betray,
Till in thy folds thy victim hast wound,
He falls at last thy victimizing prey.

Thus the venom'd serpent art thou like,
Winding thy way along with poison'd fangs,
Watching the fatal moment when to strike,
Then leave thy victim writhing 'neath his pangs.

And none can tell how went, or whither came,
Save from the slime thro' which thou dragg'st
thy length,
But mourns thy coming, many a blighted name.
And ruin weeps thy guile's vindictive strength.

Thy work is darkness, not the bold attack
That, fearless, shrinks not from the light of day;
Assassin-like, thou stabest in the back,
And base-born treach'r pioneers thy way.

Most loath-some, dang'rous cowardly and vile,
No pen can all thy hid'ousness pourtray,
Nor tell what venom lurks beneath thy smile,
Nor all the foulness of thy heart display.

UNVEIL THY HEART!—That loathsome channel open!
Would tantalize the world with its contagious air,
Blasting all good, destroying every hope,
And leaving all a chaos of despair.

PLOOTZ.

From the Montreal Gazette.

THE BRACHE OF PRIVILEGE.

Arash, Doctor! now can't you be airy, joy,
Nor wield your new power like a Bashaw, my boy;
May not honor and fame be as precious and dear
To others as you—though a member you are?

You often speak loudly of freedom and right,
And paint every tyrant in colours of night;
This sounds mighty well in an ill-gifted speech,
But why don't you practice the thing that you
prache?

Besides, as a son of green Erin, you know,
The blood will not always as peacefully flow;
There are moments of passion, when braches are
made,
For which Irishmen always were famous 'tis said.

Then why, like a post-room, a privilege claim,
That will have a dark blot on your courage & name;
Rather 'cheerfully' yield, what you ask as a right
And give the insulted permission to fight.

I think it but just in this place to repeat,
He sprung from the people who gave you your
estate;
Sure some nobler return might be made for your
place,
Than a prison & bonds, for a son of their race.

If you love the green Isle we left over the sea,
If you prize the respect of the noble and free,
Let the bounts be withdrawn, and no longer en-
close
The man who'd redress every grievance by blows.

PATRICK.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT
OF
LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

NEW SEAMEN'S ACT.

Friday, 4th Dec. 1835.

The House went into committee on the
bill to provide for the more speedy recov-
ery of seamen's wages.

The first clause was passed without dis-
cussion.

The second clause introduced by the
special committee to which the bill had
referred, caused some discussion. Mr. Pow-
er having opposed. On a division it was
found that there were only thirty-eight
members present, upon which the House
adjourned for want of a quorum, at a quar-
ter before ten P. M.

We have condensed the debate on this
subject into that which took place on Sat-
urday, when the same question was re-
ceived.

Saturday, 5th Dec.

The Speaker took the Chair at half past 4
P. M.

NEW SEAMEN'S ACT.

The House went into committee on the
bill to provide for the more speedy recov-
ery of seamen's wages.

The second clause upon which the com-
mittee rose yesterday for want of a quorum,
having been read;

Mr. Power opposed this clause, and sta-
ted that the bill had been introduced by
him for the purpose of extending the pro-
visions of the Imperial Act to this province.
It would be recollect that some time
since a tariff had been established for the
Court of Vice Admiralty, which weighed
very heavily upon the mercantile interests,
and representations having been made on
the subject, last summer an Act was passed
by the Imperial Parliament, by which ves-
sels enregistered in Great Britain were ex-
empted from the operation of this tariff.
His object in introducing this bill was sim-
ply to extend the benefits of the Act to
all vessels not only enregistered in this
province but coming here from any other
place. By this bill one or more Justices
of the Peace would be enabled to decide
summarily upon actions instituted by sea-
men for the recovery of their wages and
from such decision there would be no ap-
peal. The committee on courts of justice
to whom this bill had been referred, had
thought proper to introduce another clause
frustrating as it appeared to him the object
of the bill, by giving an appeal in cases
decided by the magistrates. He was not

very tenacious upon this point himself, but
he would take the sense of the committee
upon it. He had thought that in conse-
quence of giving this appeal, the law would
be made different with respect to the great-
est number of the seamen coming to the
port of Quebec, to what it was with all
the others. Besides this objection there
was another; in case of appeal security was
required, by which an advantage over sea-
men would be given to merchants or mas-
ters of vessels, as the appeal as far as the
seaman went was perfectly nugatory, as
they were unable to give security. Again
it appeared to him that by giving an ap-
peal to the Court of King's Bench, (in term
or location) was objectionable on account
of that court not being conversant with
maritime affairs. If it was absolutely ne-
cessary to give an appeal, it would be much
better to appoint the Court of Vice Ad-
miralty and reduce the fees in that court.
These were his objections against the
clause, and seeing the President of the
committee on courts of justice in his place,
he hoped that he would state the reasons
for introducing the clause.

Mr. Vanfelson said that the bill as in-
troduced by the hon. member gave too
much power to the magistrates who, in this
country, although, no doubt, there were
many enlightened individuals among them,
were not possessed of acquirements equal
to those in Great Britain. He considered
the appeal necessary to give justice to the
ship-captains and owners, as well as the
sailors. After a few more words from
Messrs. Vanfelson, Papineau, Berthelot
and Viger, the consideration of the bill
was further postponed to Wednesday next.

ADVANCES FROM THE MILITARY CHEST.

The House went into committee on Mr.
Clapham's motion for an address to his
Excellency praying for a copy of the Duke of
Portland's despatch, and other documents
relating to advances from the Military
Chest.

Mr. Clapham stated that his object in
making this motion was to ascertain what
claims might hereafter be made against the
Province by the British Government. In
his Excellency's speech on opening the
present session it was stated that it was the
intention of his Majesty's government to
place at the disposal of the House of As-
sembly all funds rising from any local re-
venue, and at the same time it was stated
that a certain species of negotiation would
have to take place previous to the surren-
der of those revenues which heretofore had
been at the disposal of the Imperial Gov-
ernment. His Excellency also stated in
his opening speech that he would willingly
afford every information which the House
might require, which disposition on the
part of his Excellency had been profited
by, and information obtained on a variety
of subjects, which hitherto the House had
not been able to attain. The House was
well aware of the fact that advances had
been made from time to time out of the
funds left at the exclusive disposal of his
Majesty and out of the Military Chest, in
furtherance of objects connected altogether
with the civil government of this province
at an early period of its legislation, when
the revenues of the country being insuffi-
cient for its expenditure, large advances
were made from the Military Chest. Up-
on one occasion as large a sum as £10,000
was advanced for the Lachine Canal, and
it appeared to him desirable that the House
should be made well acquainted whether
this sum of money authorized to be ad-
vanced for the Lachine Canal had been ap-
propriated to its purpose. It would be
within the recollection of the House that
hostilities prevailed some time ago between
two rival companies in the North West,
and a Commission was appointed to settle
the differences between those two compa-
nies by which considerable expense was
incurred. He was desirous of knowing
from what fund the means were taken to
pay the Commission, whether it was from
the unappropriated revenue of the province
or the Military Chest. There was still a
further reason; it had been said that the
protestant Clergy in this province were paid
out of the provincial revenue. He denied
that, but was desirous that the fact should
be positively ascertained. When the in-
formation was obtained it was his intention
to move its reference to the standing
committee on Finance.

Mr. Leslie could inform the hon. mem-
ber that the sum of £10,000 had been paid
by the Military Government. (The remain-
der of Mr. L.'s observations were inaudible.)

Mr. Papineau said that the House would
no doubt, be surprised at the spontaneous
deductions of the hon. Member (Mr. Clap-
ham), who thought that because the British
Government had made advances from the
British that a claim would be set up
against this Province for the amount of
those advances—that because the British
Government had from time to time violated
the rights of the people of this Province,
by advancing money from the military chest,
the House should express its gratitude for
this violation of its rights. He was quite
at a loss to imagine in what name the hon.
member stood forward to draw the House
into an acknowledgment that it owed the
amount of advances made from the milita-
ry chest. He did not believe that the hon.
member was commissioned either by the
British or the Provincial Government to
make this claim upon the house. When
the British Government had claims to make,
it generally came forward in an open straight
forward manner and made them, and he
could not believe that the British Govern-
ment would authorize such an indirect man-
ner of entrapping the house, as that pur-

ed by the hon. member. The British Gov-
ernment made a claim against the House
for £31,800 advanced from the military
chest, but it did not ask for any more.
The information prayed for might be of
some utility, but the honourable member
must know that the House would never
sanction the principle of money being spent
in this colony for the Government without
its consent and control. He was not
aware from what source the honourable
member had derived his information respecting
the Duke of Portland having au-
thorized advances from the military chest,
in case the Provincial funds were not ne-
cessary to meet the expenditure. The
hon. member had, no doubt, been informed
of the fact during conversation; but it
would be perfectly ridiculous for the House,
which knew nothing about, nor what
were the motives of the Duke of Portland,
in authorizing those advances, or whether
he unhesitatingly asserts, are equal if not
superior to any in the Province.

The subscriber further intimates that he has
on hand a general assortment of finished
articles in his line of business, which he would
exchange for

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or any kind of Country Produce. He has
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and support of discerning public.

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DAN B. GILBERT.
Philipsburg, June 2, 1835.

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an easy and safe family medicine for all bilious
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for dressing and curing immediately all kinds of
fresh cuts and wounds; which from its strong
adhesive qualities supersedes all other kinds of
dressings; and if the directions are strictly adhered
to, will in no instance require a renewal. It
is also advantageously used in cleansing and healing
all old sores and foul ulcers. Price, 1s and 3d.

DR. WARNER'S

INFALLIBLE ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to contain not a particle of mercury
or other deleterious drug; and if seasonably ap-
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burg, and many other Druggists and Dealers thro'-
out the Province. Also at the Druggist Store in Fre-
ightsburg.

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P R I Z E M E D A L S .

IT is hereby announced that the NATURAL
HISTORY SOCIETY OF MONTREAL, has
resolved to offer FOUR MEDALS for the best
ESSAYS presented during this year:—

MEDALS offered accordingly.

1st. For the best Essay on the comparative
numbers of the ancient and modern aborigines of

America, and on the causes, whether moral or
physical, of their gradual disappearance.

2d. For the best Essay on the Celacia of the Riv-
er and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

3d. For the best Essay on any subject connected
with Literature generally.

The conditions are:—

1st. The Essays shall be presented on or before
the 20th of February, 1836.

2d. The Essay may be in French or English.

3d. The names and residences of the Authors
must be concealed; to ensure, which each Essay
shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a
sealed note superscribed with the same motto, and
containing the name and residence of the author.
This note shall only be opened in case of the Essay
being declared worthy of a Prize, otherwise it
shall be destroyed.

4th. The successful Essays shall remain the pro-
perty of the Society.

5th. The Society reserves to itself the right to
withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays on
any particular subject appear deserving of it.

The Essays are to be addressed to A. F. Holmes,
M. D. Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

ANDREW H. ARMOUR,
Recording Secretary.

Oct. 18, 1835.

THE LARGEST

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THIS is not said in the spirit of vain boasting,
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of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from
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